The Tribune can be taken from the carrier for
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Seventy-seven issues including Sunday.

The Chicago Tribune.

The Best Day Ever for
"Wants" in "The Tribune"
In '93 seven per Sun. Half the Sunday prize each almost equal circulation.

VOLUME XLVII. SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1892—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE [illegible]

3
BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
AT THE
Bee-Hive
PARASOLS.
One of our entire stock of Fancy and Plain Silk Parasols, elegant Lace, Gloria Parasols, also up-to-date Gloriettes, Choice at $1.50 Each.

Agents Patent Fishing Stools, occupy no more room than a cane, and at the Bee-Hive at 25c Each.

Agents of the Great Quaker Corn Salve and Bunion Cured Cream, especially endorse the endorsement made; every guaranteed, varies, 25c.
Sold out at 50,000 per Pair.
STOCK TO TRADE AT THE
Bee-Hive
232, 234 and 236 State-st.,
LEADING
Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.
LIBERTY BELL CIGAR.
GENUINE HAVANA. 5c Only.
LIBERTY BELL CIGARS
MILD SIDE, Bud'y, 132 S. Clark-st.,
EPPS'S COCOA.
Iron and Wood Manufacturers.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Work, Interior Finish, Etc.
LAGER TABLE BEER
EDGEWATER
WHERE IS IT?
See Fifth Page for Particulars.
MANITOU SPRINGS, PENNA.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE

2,000 Yards
WET COTTON FLANNELS,
Short, ruffled back, close and long easy fast, worth 15c a yard, to be sold at 6 A.M.
LLOYD'S
Tomorrow morning at only
8½c.
A Choice lot of Colored and White
BED BLANKETS,
All more or less soiled, will be offered tomorrow regardless of values. 10-4 Scarlet Blankets, worth $4.50, to be sold at $1.98. Big Bargains in the Gold, to be sold at $1.98. Big Bargains here and save money.
CONSIDERATION SALE
SILKS, SATINS, SURAHS, AND BRILLIANTS.
2,000 yards Cote Cords, Silks and Satins, in all desirable new, rarely, gold, mermaid, greens, tan, tt, cherry, gray, myrtle, olive, pinnacle, Nordmann, tomatoe, old gold, navy blue, sapphire, sky blue, heavens, navy, cream, and white, are worth 50c a yard, on sale tomorrow at 25c.
2,500 yards Satin Rhadames and Satin Gilles, in all leading dark colors, evening shades, and black, new price, 25c; good values for 50c.
A few Dress Patterns, $1.25. Black Cote Cords, very guaranteed, price to close, only $1.25.
2,000 yards Figured Lawns, white middle, best styles, at very 25c yard.
Millinery Dept.
Will place on sale tomorrow morning, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Caps, being the entire balance of stock of prominent Chicago jobbers, bought by us to-day, they were to-morrow and Monday, will be offered at prices as will ever be yet quoted.
Ladies' Carnation Fresh Hats, 4c.
Ladies' Rough and Ready "Kill the Wing," "Country" and "Admirable" Hats at only 49c.
Ladies' Black Sailor Hats, 15c.
SHOE DEPT.
SURPLUS FOR MONDAY.
A big job lot of men's Ladies' Kid Opera Toe Button Shoes to be sold at $1.39; worth the great value at $2.50.
The balance of those Hand-Turned $3.50 to $4 grade, and C, D, and E widths, in fine dress and Bootings.
500 pairs Misses' Low Button Spring Heel and Hand Shoes at 49c.
Men's Calf Hals, French Toe, at $1.39.
Men's Veiour Kids, Skippers at 75c.
Boys' Calf Button Shoes, 99c.
Boys' Veiour Kids, Skippers at 75c.
Crockery Dept.
Colored Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, 25c; Decorated Gold-lined Bohemian Tankards, 25c; Fine Decorated Tea Sets, with hand-painted and gold designs, given to all, worth $2.50 each, for Monday, at 98c.
Japanese Fish Sets, 50 each.
4-piece Bedroom Sets, 50 each.
10-quart Galvanized Canadian Pails, 25c; worth 40c.
LLOYD'S,
142 & 144 State-st.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The Excitement Growing Out of Mr. Patten's Trying to Get Control.

There is no doubt very good ground for the report published in last Sunday's Tribune that D. G. Patten, representing the North Side Railway syndicate, is making every effort to get a controlling interest in the West Side Railway. It is believed that a clique of men associated with that company have agreed to turn their stock into a pool, provided enough other stock can be secured to make the majority of shares a sure point, and that when they have succeeded they will sell out to the Davis syndicate. It is thought that a better offer has been made for the stock. Some time ago Mr. Patten and D. G. Campbell filed petitions for a controlling interest, but the deal did not go through. It is thought that this time they are sure not to be grounded on the rock they came to grief on before, as the stock of the Chicago City Railway Company, which is now selling at 210, is worth 300 if the West Side stock can be secured. Such a deal would give the Chicago City Railway Company a monopoly of the entire South Side, and would be a big thing for the Davis syndicate. The Patten party have succeeded in getting about 10,000 shares of the West Side stock, and the Davis party have about 15,000 shares. The Patten party have been buying stock for some time, and have been quietly picking up a few shares at a time. The Davis party have been buying stock for a few days, and have picked up about 5,000 shares. The Patten party have been buying at 110 to 112, and the Davis party have been paying 115 for their stock. The Patten party have been trying to get control of the stock for some time, and have been quietly picking up a few shares at a time. The Davis party have been buying stock for a few days, and have picked up about 5,000 shares. The Patten party have been buying at 110 to 112, and the Davis party have been paying 115 for their stock.

WHERE THE BLAME SHOULD BE.

Highest Tax the Lake Shore Pretends, and Has Been This Building Since Assessor Has Only Interested Ordinarily Since the Big in the Books—The Lowest Per Cent Said to Have Appeared That Appearance—Things as They Are of the Wire.

From Friday, Mich., July 30.—[Special.]—Chas. Burke of the peculiar Schooler has not arrived, and may be having passed the assessor Edward State on Lake Shore—there 10 miles more here as a result this morning. His was greatly changed in appearance from what he was when he left here last Jan. Inc. after looking at her for a week he disappeared for on the State. As the what Mr. Tomlinson was a stiff northeast gale she ought to reach here before several moments morning. The Canadian schooners Clear Breeze and W. H. Torrey, both of which left Chicago on Saturday afternoon of the State, were sighted about fifty miles above here this afternoon by the steamer Gratwick.

A Scale as to Her Real Wheelhouse.
Manistique (Mich., July 30.—[Special.]—The State has not been passed to here. The report is no error. The two Pioneer are beyond and are now on the dock. The Pioneer was beyond the report that the State passed here Thursday at 11 A.M.

The report was exaggerated in Chicago that all Engineer here were [illegible] the Manistique City [illegible]

The schooners W. H. Taylor and Clear Breeze, which left Chicago at about the same time as the State, passed here during the night. Their Captains hold a consultation and decided that the State could have been here at least twenty-four hours ago. The Pioneer and State are [illegible] The detention and a consequent considerable running [illegible] as they have never been out of sight of land [illegible] the night and [illegible] of the Pioneer and State [illegible] Manistique harbor [illegible] Pioneer [illegible] Manistique [illegible] Pioneer [illegible] Manistique [illegible] Pioneer [illegible] Manistique

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

Gayety Runs and Events Centered in Two Centers.

The Season at Lake Geneva in Full Blast—Another Crowding House Inaugurated—What Are There—A Scene of Gaiety Equal to Washington—The Social Events and Plenty of Entertainment Provided for the Guests—Arrivals at Other Summer Resorts.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 30.—[Special.]—The hotels, cottages, and yachts are taxed to their fullest capacity to accommodate the throng of pleasure-seekers who are at this lake. The crowd continues to increase, for each train that arrives carries a quota of summer visitors, and steamers from the north, south, and east of the city.

At Fontainebleau Park and Black's Park a series of fascinating evening dances will be given. These two delightful evening entertainments occurred on each place.

The season hitherto will hereafter make an enormous step across the lake-bearing right to enable all who wish to attend the dances at Fontainebleau and Black's Park.

The Lake Geneva summer resort now numbers among its guests Among with a great many visitors.

John J. Lester of Chicago, who was officiating with an apparently as operating another part. Thursday, as he was on the train to this place, he would bring to them.

It is the possibility of many summer cottages to the large Central Association of Lake Geneva, which is made up from the cottagers.

Mrs. William Carpenter and her daughter, Miss Carpenter, of Chicago, residents of Lake Geneva, have returned to their home after a visit to Europe.

Judge Tuley and family, of Chicago, opened their cottage on Geneva Point for the season.

Mrs. and Miss Augustus Swanson, of Chicago, are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bunting, of Chicago, have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lasker, of Chicago, and family, have arrived at their cottage on Geneva Point.

Mrs. Thomas Dent, of Chicago, is registered at the Lake Geneva Hotel.

Mrs. Frank Hunting and Mr. Fred Baker, of Chicago, have been visiting friends at Lake Geneva and Fontainebleau Park.

Among the guests at the Lake Geneva Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Tuley, of Chicago.

Among the guests at Fontainebleau Park and Black's Park are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bunting, Miss Bunting, and Miss Bunting, of Chicago.

Following are late arrivals at the country hotels:

At Lake View House—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Hall, Miss

HANOVER AT LAST BEATEN

THE GREAT CYCLE-RACE WINNER ON MATCH IN LONDON.

Wright and Overlach Too Much for Him, and He Loses the Series—Scores of Hundreds Turn Out to See the Great Dane a Winner at Harlem on the Chicago Driving Park Building Horse at Burlington—Other Turf Events.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

[illegible] The great cycle-race match between Hanover, the Danish champion, and Wright and Overlach, the American tandem team, which has been the talk of the cycling world for the last week, ended this afternoon in a victory for the Americans. Twenty thousand people saw the race, which was run in the rain. The Americans won the first heat in 1:21, a mile. The Danish people saw it, the great Hanover, but the latter's chances with their own champion suffered.

There was no more last night, but a drizzling rain prevailed this morning, which changed to a cold, wet rain. The track for the race, which was a wooden one, was in bad condition, and the riders were handicapped by the rain. The Danish people saw it, the great Hanover, but the latter's chances with their own champion suffered.

There was no more last night, but a drizzling rain prevailed this morning, which changed to a cold, wet rain. The track for the race, which was a wooden one, was in bad condition, and the riders were handicapped by the rain. The Danish people saw it, the great Hanover, but the latter's chances with their own champion suffered.

There was no more last night, but a drizzling rain prevailed this morning, which changed to a cold, wet rain. The track for the race, which was a wooden one, was in bad condition, and the riders were handicapped by the rain. The Danish people saw it, the great Hanover, but the latter's chances with their own champion suffered.

There was no more last night, but a drizzling rain prevailed this morning, which changed to a cold, wet rain. The track for the race, which was a wooden one, was in bad condition, and the riders were handicapped by the rain. The Danish people saw it, the great Hanover, but the latter's chances with their own champion suffered.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1893.

Panama promises thousands of lazy to dead.

The Conglomerate's strike in New York is ended.

Six national soldiers were drowned, S. D., yesterday, four were wives.

William H. Vane, a well-known Chicago druggist, died yesterday at Chatsworth, Mich.

Charles E. Jones, formerly a prominent Chicago attorney, died at his home in San Luis yesterday.

Gen. Schofield's account hath been rendered by M. Perry to the trouble of the latter. Perry is urged to fight the duty French Canada.

Eleven Cook Terrorists, the Lincoln mobber, had been sentenced yesterday through a telegram evidence which he had been an Gleaning.

Elmer Dundee, a Will street operator, was knocked down in front yesterday. The result a brush in stocks. A few other small failures are reported.

Duke Ernest Pious has decided to erect for himself in a small cemetery at Rinnegan and Castellan jointly.

Electricity, Exposition has been elected to succeed Blake, who a Democrat, to one of the Commissioner districts in August by an informal Lincoln majority.

The Wall street Jew of Leo & Meyer, which figured in the Baltimore & Ohio deal with Robert Garrett, seems to be responsible for the failure of the Columbian Bank of Philadelphia, on that contention had her week of the Jew's paper.

Professor Cortesina has written to the Mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis that he will consider the invitation to visit the two cities and severally decline to accept the same, but suggests that no invitation be sent to Washington in the present trying weather to prove the matter.

An excess Union will occur to Canada Wednesday and the Conferences of the County Court tomorrow. Machinists will also be obliged to withdraw from that body, and probably before the close of the week—century article has been the days—half a dozen others will be accepted by occupations who would they have no notice to drive his example of Elkins and Hallowell. There will hardly be a quorum left—even with "Colonel" Dana Parsons. The new Governor provides that all vacancies for less than a year can be filled by those who are acting as Commissioners. Messrs. Simon, Allen, Hennessey, Goodwin, Engelhardt, and Wilson will therefore be likely to have the privilege of effecting a majority of the board. This places large powers in their hands. The terms of all the Commissioners except county officers will expire the first week of September, and the new board will therefore have the selection of their successors. It is probable that a clean sweep will be made of all the old officials, every department of the bodies excepting. If there are any cases to succeed them they will be likely to be engaged in the new board, to be elected next November.

The money market has been active, with 6 and 7 per cent the rate for accounts here in Chicago and 4 and 5½ for call, and for South of Field-premium. Sterling exchange was dull, brokerage sterling were easy. The New York stock market was active and lower—The Chicago produce markets were quiet, except in cheese, and prices ran easier, partly because of the recession in Wall street. As compared with Friday corn and oats closed steady, weak

No week higher, wheat and domestic & over lower, corn and oats 2 cent lower, and barley a cent lower. The shipments from the city last week amounted the receipts to 74,000 bushels to Wheat and corn not to 2,000 bushels in corn. The getting of the wet about the state of February between 1,000,000 bags, against 1,714,000 for the week time last year, and 1,000,000 for the week time in 1892.

Boston Reformers would not even have attempted to escape to Canada had not a decent extradition treaty with that government. There has been much talk from time to time about the inhumanity of a severe, permanent one, but nothing has been done, and as Canada surrenders the refugee of all sort of these regions, except marriage, disturbing bank cashiers, etc. The failure to secure the treaty so as to provide that all such persons can be brought back and punished is due to the acts in the economic complaint of some of our leading politicians, who are afraid to offend a warm humanity of professional foreigners who affect Irreverence sentiments on nothing sensitive. The great mass of foreigners favors such the extradition treaty with Canada immediate, as it would be conducive to official honesty and favorable good faith on this side of the border. This is a good time to improve on Western Reserve the extradition of evading a charge.

At the time of the last census, in 1891, England and Wales contained a population of nearly 30,000,000, and 6,000 Boer subjects, the latter number including employees as well as employers. During the preceding forty years the population had grown nearly in the ratio of three to two, and the number of actions had increased in the proportion of ten to three. This is equivalent to actual fact in 1891 there were/the contained two hundred as many actions in the actions of Lieutenants as they had done forty years previously. The decadence is partly due to the assimilation of modern methods of collection, which are later in date as to other departments of human affairs, but it is probable that nearly half of the relative decline is reasonable to the appreciation of foreign debt, and the fact seems to such greater force now than at the date of the last census, half a dozen years ago. The total reported of the writing actually in the United Kingdom were last 5 to at his side. The actions are exercised able to appear in connection with the offerings of creditor from the United States, and would be entirely unable to do so were it not for the fact that the chief Lieutenants a relatively high price for having corporate

Grover Cleveland has actually saved much more than the amount of his salary to the country by the prompt and skilful management of the vacation business trip. The promotion cannot Friday, having continued fifty-seven weeks a week. In the case of communication pursued in the McDonald-Ashcroft trial this would have taken at least fifteen days. Counsel on both sides, however, have kept closely to their work and within the proper bounds of their case in Judge Jamieson. Unnecessary questions have been promptly ruled out, frivolous objections or trivial points have been disconcerted, the lawyers have not been permitted to waste the time of the court in the points by excessive examination of legal learning or unnecessary wit. They had to have at the work to have done and not their questions briefly and as matters germane to the issue. The case will doubtless be prepared with reference to the witnesses for the actions, and the probability now is that the case will be given to the jury before the end of next week (unless, indeed, the case is ended by exclusion of part by the defendants). This is more satisfactory than was anticipated. But while it is true that most of the credit for the dispatch is due to Judge Jamieson, it must be admitted that the admirable arrangement of the evidence by Mr. Grinnell and his associate has contributed materially to the result.

Evidently the advisers of the anti-poverty question to Henry George and Dr. Gottheil has not yielded, warrant them in thinking, and with particular reference to the question whether many effective remedies may not be found within all appeals to antagonize if not reduce the burden of poverty. The two New York garden have written denied the cause of poverty our have they accepted a gratuitous remedy. They have studiously ignored the reasons for the existence of poverty, and they can offer no better remedies than such as would reduce the whole society to a pauper system if they could be carried out.

Among those who are giving attention to this important question is Dr. Edward Cowley. Unlike the land-robber George and the tenement Gottheil, Dr. Cowley has brought to one of the supreme duties of his profession as clergyman to minister to the very poor, and to the performance of these duties he has had experiences and opportunities for observation which entitle his opinions to the highest respect. These will be found in an article printed elsewhere in this issue. In seeking for the cause of poverty he goes to the very core of the matter. "The fatty degeneration," he says, "of the heart has commenced with the poor in New York, accelerated by all the causes of parent and other pauperism, vice, filth, and crime, and here does existence of the problem of poverty to all to Cowley. As the remedy of this horrible degeneration the acknowledgedly effective that the system of poverty among us is impracticable." This superintendent he finds in four different directions, and the four of them is with regard to the saving of money. Economy and the frugal use of money are doctrines five Cowley has often preached. When his Cowley says "ordinarily an industrious man with a family getting his rent delivers a day to the City of New York may become virtually an independent proprietor within so many years of time by the weekly practice of a frugal and sensible system of saving," he states a proposition which cannot be gainsaid. In place of this race-taking and profligate home-to-the-saloon for dwellings on the one hand and for tenements on the other. The chief reason for the improvement of the poor in the mines. In New York City 2,000 laborers are taking $2,000,000 every year from 20,000 laboring men. The saloon is manufacturing poverty, and wholly in the prior cause for the improvidence which leads to it. This proposition needs no argument. It is self-evident, and yet the great substance of the charge strike have never recognized it. The very saloons to which these unthrifty laborers and daugaga-men to accept against the rich and charge them with the increase of the poor are making poverty every day. The money which is squandered in them would save every man a home of his own.

Dr. Cowley is also of opinion that frugality these ought be overcome if the laborers were made absolutely to make a reputation and perfect tenements a their special work. If they were guilty to wear upon supervision the results of their worse work and then sell to their wages, and if they were eager to secure more advantage. The last three suggestions of improvement will be hard to overcome, though it should be the constant aim of philanthropy to effect it. The first may be a work of some difficulty also, but it can be accomplished by vigorous and

legislation. But whatever is done or not done, the general proposition remains unquestionable, that the great fundamental cause—misery—has the great fundamental cause of poverty is improvidence, and that "extreme and figure are in very existence."

Sunday afternoon Democrats had reached such a point that the present head of the Democratic family in Chicago expressed the opinion that the fugitive leader "knew more than the whole crowd after him, and the best thing they could do would be to give up the attempt to capture him, as it was only throwing away good money." That Democratic's contribution as Chief of Police and Chief of Detectives would serve him in good stead has been a popular belief from the outset, but it would seem that he got nothing beyond that to very confidently on the gullibility of Chicago detectives and expect safety through their treachery rather than his own cunning. Would not a person of Ashcraft's experience have had considerably after the escape more or less suspicion would fasten on the persons who had been private conference with him in the jail shortly before his flight? He must have known that Dr. St. John, who spent an hour with him in the jail Saturday, would be an object of suspicion. What could be more probable than that the Dr. inquiries would be as to Dr. St. John's actions and whereabouts Saturday night? Could it have been anticipated that such investigation would not disclose the fact that a vessel, owned in part by St. John, and commanded by his brother, cleared from Chicago about an hour after Ashcraft escaped from Kansas? If Ashcraft got aided with anything like the cunning attributed to him, and omitted the Chicago offense with ordinary skill as detectives, he must have anticipated that he had would be discovered within forty-eight hours at most, and made taken to intercept him at the border.

To all appearance Ashcraft must have deliberately taken great chances and put his chief reliance in the stupidity of his pursuers. Large as was his experience with detective methods in Chicago he could scarcely have supposed he would get an hour's start before Kansas's committee were aroused and nearly six hours advance before the police were notified of his escape. As such scarcely have presumed that St. John's movements would attract no attention or that the latter's relations to the Globe would escape notice even for any considerable time. The result so far is which the State gained the credit. The passage of the vessel in the ordinary way at 5 a. m. Thursday was duly announced in The Tribune's marine despatches in the morning report, and if the police reporter had been informed that the Globe was the vessel sought he could have won the interviewer too. But the suspicions should was confined to nobody and did not reach for the reason at the point which experience has shown to be the best for the observation of vessels leaving the crowded Chicago harbor on the Thursday morning of the passage. Ashcraft must feel sure he knew all the facts of the case that he was kept beyond in the report beyond the suspicions. Any reasons that during the confidence of the Church, the air of security outside confidence, and a vessel is waiting could have made an escape equally "satisfactory" and if pursued as Ashcraft's has been could have reached Canadian waters with the same ease and safety.

Every right-minded man in the community who has followed the testimony in the municipal bonds trial must feel genuine regret that it has been found necessary to refer to inside the machinery of the leading conspirators and public plunderers to permit the drawing upon their memory as witnesses to expose the public. Most of these leaders only be held responsibility to be on by those on the most bonfire on trial. Many of these witnesses stained that, though bound by circumstances to pay bribes for securing contracts on the usual bribery, they furnished goods and did work for the money in accordance with the terms of their contracts. Some, indeed, acknowledged having given such amounts in order to make up for the enormous they gain, but insisted that they did no more. Street Sweepers is a fair type of this class of bonds contractors. Still citizens would not see any moral wrong in their peculiar methods of business.

The case of Ogleaves illustrates the moral obliquity of one of the best. He deliberately entered into a conspiracy to swindle the taxpayers out of about $15,000 at the inception of that heavy job known as the Lake Front, but he insisted in signing the false affidavit that accompanied the final bond and certificate. He offered religious scruples against perjury—one at all more amusing. Rules must into the grand deal for the money he expected to make out of it, just as he gain figures for his work contracts, because he was sure he could successfully himself from hell by shooting the tempters. Ryan, Brennan, Hopper, Ellis, Gray, Stone, Beach, Fish, and a few others claimed that they furnished goods in fact and quantity as provided by their contracts, that the letter of specifications they put in not affect their charges or their assessments. Incidentally, however, some of them parties admitted that they were not telling the truth. The extreme on the attached that he furnished "straight"—others with—for the interest of the County Hospital. Brenner stated that he supplied the County Agent's office for not less than eight years with the best coal he could get to the customers. Hopper had to confess some of the Commissioners, who were complaining of the quality of the coal and the quantity of slag found mingled as pure, with a large coal bill. That extinguishers present, Ellis did not charge more to the county as an amount of the $1,000 worth of coal alone he had paid those sensible public officials—Farwell, Frey, and Kitzinger. He was above such petty things, and the "presence" did not of course affect the Platform or its weight. No doubt the grave school had no intention to rebate the money to the weight of any when he delivered the $1,000 in boots to Kitzinger. It was but "a little present" on the part of a generous man, as that truly super Fish, the grocery man, would say. Even Schlesinger, the bronze Caesar and high small dish man, sought not Tax Fish to put money and into and Watterson to take an active and agreed to pay more consideration and to increase them sometimes in order to earn the county because from the exactions of the gracious men to the grocery law. It was through such philanthropy that he and contractor Gray, behind the very bottom of bribery, when negotiating with Kitzinger about the bonus sum pony.

Cigarette and cricket as have seen the multitude of such men as Sharp, Blakemore, Fielder, and the Schneider, who admitted that they overcharged the county from 25 to 40 per cent to make up for the time they paid the Commissioners and their agents and to compensate for the risk they ran in such

Outright, the public do not hold them as indictments or even moving platforms of ready-minded men. The crimes of some typical acts were bad enough without adding that of hideousness and whole commonness perjury. There is probably no doubt in the minds of intelligent citizens that the contractors, with hardly an exception—by means of false weights and measures and deceptive prices—cheated the county out of two times the amount they paid out in the way of the interest they paid out in the way of bribes and commissions. Thirty-five per cent on the average price—the amount named by Mr. Sharp—is a fair estimate of the general result. This would be about $7 per cent on a fair price. Three yearly half of what was paid was stolen.

As the July grand jury, which was the charged committee, had not the time to investigate all the circumstances connected with Ashcraft's escape, it is probable that the whole subject will be withdrawn to the grand jury for August. The County Commissioners having resigned to that cause for the fact help the duty will devolve on the Sheriff, who will take special care to the selection of the members. This is important, for in addition to investigating the Ashcraft affair it is likely that the said grand jury will be called upon to examine further into the political-party case, the circumstances which led to the appointment of the famous jury men, and Hyatt's bearings with certain contractors not yet indicted, but who are as guilty as Edde.

There is abundant evidence now to prove that Miss Schmidt's bookkeeper collected more money from the county than he contracts called for. He succeeded to extort much more. The testimony of Lundberg and others show that School men have been where from the proportional area of the South Divers to the $25,000 square feet. He collected of contracts for nearly 50,000 square feet and attempted to collect for 10,000 square feet in addition. It is probable that indictments will be against Schmidt, Chase, and others for trying to obtain money under false pretenses and by means of false affidavits on account of their transactions. Investigations of careful men would doubtless bring other conclusions. Lynn, Commissioner Bartlett, and Messenger Schmidt would probably furnish sufficient testimony concerning the Boston judgment to justify indictments against those four Commissioners on account of their parts in that affair. If Hyatt, Schramm, Lynn, Bill, Strickroth, and Kiss names before the August grand jury that may and on the attorney-general against an Commissioners Lynch, Evans, Patrick Mc-Carthy, and Fred Swanson, and Warden Foss, it is probable that all those persons will be indicted for bribery.

It would be economical to combine Frey with the others named. A separate trial for the ex-Warden would take up two weeks of the valuable time of the courts and of the State's attorney. Even what has been said, the necessity for a good August grand jury is apparent.

The report of Secretary Morton, that the last six months have been more disastrous to the home-loan and crediter period for many years, consisting, of course, the six months in which the Chicago and Boston fires were included, is well founded. In the absence of any official figures a rough estimate can be made of the losses from telegraph reports to the newspapers. Wherever the Chicago fires may be known there and official returns will not reach the telegraph trials, as many small fires are not reported at all. In the figures which are given below very few fires are included where the loss was under $5,000, and yet it will be noticed the totals are appalling.

The cases where the destruction of property was over $100,000 in each case are as follows: January (3 fires, $1,400,000; February, 11 fires, $2,000,000; March, 6 fires, $1,200,000; April, 10 fires, $2,775,000; May, 10 fires, $12,000,000; June, 9 fires, $1,000,000; July (to date), 10 fires, $1,000,000; or a total of 59 fires, aggregating $25,375,000, as against $5,515,000 for the same period of 1892. The losses by fires aggregating between $5,000 and $100,000 last year are as follows: January, $1,400,000; February, $1,000,000; March, $1,000,000; April, $1,714,000; May, $1,077,000; June, $1,000,000; July (to date), $1,100,000, which makes a grand total of $25,000,000 since the 1st of January last. The last year was an exceptional one for the trade. The losses last year in the United States and Canada were estimated at $150,000,000. It will be noticed if the losses for the remainder of the year are not fully up to those of the last seven months. If so, the loss by fire for 1893 will reach the enormous amount of about $300,000,000 for the United States alone, as against $150,000,000 last year for the United States and Canada combined. The losses in the large cities have been very unevenly distributed. New York City has been the most sufferer, having lost to date of over $10,000,000 for each, $5,000,000. The other cities range in the following order: Chicago, $1,000,000 (which includes the two fires at the Stock Yards); Minneapolis, $1,100,000; San Francisco, $1,100,000; Buffalo, $1,000,000; Baltimore, $700,000; St. Louis, $600,000; Cincinnati, $500,000; Milwaukee, $500,000; Cleveland, $400,000; and Boston, $400,000.

There are two noticeable features of these statistics: first, that the great majority of the large fires have occurred in and about New York City, luxurious towns for the two the habits of the men which are free losses or heavy as they were in the same period of 1892, and, second, that almost nine-tenths of the heavy losses through the country have been occasioned by the incendiaries of fortune. Whether this has anything to do with the losses of the leading American Stock Exchanges in stocks, in which nine-tenths of the trading is of a speculative character, and which are free to the fortunes of the country, is a question which is worthy the attention of every citizen. It is certainly a fact that the losses by fire have been almost entirely confined to the cities, and that the country districts have been almost entirely free from losses of this character. It is also to the point that Mr. Cleveland's policy has been a conservative one, and that the country has been free from the fear of any radical legislation. The fact that the losses by fire have been almost entirely confined to the cities, and that the country districts have been almost entirely free from losses of this character, is also to the point that Mr. Cleveland's policy has been a conservative one, and that the country has been free from the fear of any radical legislation. The fact that the losses by fire have been almost entirely confined to the cities, and that the country districts have been almost entirely free from losses of this character, is also to the point that Mr. Cleveland's policy has been a conservative one, and that the country has been free from the fear of any radical legislation.

Among the failures of the week are those of Smith, Gray & Co., dry goods commission merchants, and Wm. Edgar & Co., dealers in dry goods. The former firm was established in 1867 by Charles Smith and Thomas Gray, and was one of the oldest in the city. Its liabilities are $1,000,000, and its assets are said to be $1,500,000. The failure of Wm. Edgar & Co. was not unexpected, as the firm has been in a precarious condition for some time. Its liabilities are $1,000,000, and its assets are said to be $1,500,000. The failure of Wm. Edgar & Co. was not unexpected, as the firm has been in a precarious condition for some time. Its liabilities are $1,000,000, and its assets are said to be $1,500,000. The failure of Wm. Edgar & Co. was not unexpected, as the firm has been in a precarious condition for some time. Its liabilities are $1,000,000, and its assets are said to be $1,500,000.

Judge Gresham has appointed Edward Osborn Brown receiver of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, and Judge Jenkins has appointed Edward Osborn Brown receiver of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company. The appointments were made at the request of the bondholders, who have been unable to agree upon a plan of reorganization. The receivers will operate the road until a plan of reorganization can be agreed upon.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company has been in the hands of receivers since 1888. It was built in 1880 by the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, which was organized in 1879. The road was built to connect Chicago with the Atlantic coast. It was completed in 1882. The road has been in the hands of receivers since 1888. It was built in 1880 by the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, which was organized in 1879. The road was built to connect Chicago with the Atlantic coast. It was completed in 1882. The road has been in the hands of receivers since 1888

TWO PILATES DISAGREED.

REPRISALS BY RUSSIANS.

EDGEWATER

A delightful and healthy suburb on the shores of Lake Michigan, three miles north of Lincoln Park, reached by Evanston (Northwestern) Division Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

The following is an illustration of one of the houses:

NOW OPEN AND READY FOR INSPECTION.

Every convenience suggested by modern Environment has been introduced and no expense spared to make them complete in every detail. These houses were designed and constructed under the supervision of Architect J. L. Cochran. It is the intention to have an building interior to those already completed erected on these premises.

The principal styles of architecture are Queen Anne and Colonial, built in various designs of stone, brick, and wood. The interiors are finished in the most elegant manner and arranged for comfort and convenience. Stairways, halls and dining-rooms are finished in California red wood with oak floors. The library, drawing, parlors, and bath-rooms are of Georgia pine, and all finished in hard oil—no paint being used.

Special care has been taken that the ventilation and plumbing should be unsurpassed. The best sanitary practices have had the most to change. As the plumbing is both open to exposed, that above the main floors is all tested, which will effectually prevent any overflow or soilage. The water-closets are all ventilated to roof. It is not possible to be troubled with sewer gas.

The main and cottages are tinted, Japanese fret work is used in decorations. The mantlepieces and chimneys are first-class, being in keeping with the houses. The stained glass used was made by Lewis Tiffany & Co., of New York.

Silicon Incandescent Lights have been introduced in every room, hall, and cellar, with a switch that controls the occupant to use any or all the lights at will. The fixtures, of various suitable designs, were made by one of the leading manufacturers.

The grounds are laid out by a competent landscape gardener, who has shown valuable taste in the arrangement of walks, drives, flower designs, etc.

A large public station, modeled after an English inn, is now being built to accommodate the residents of Edgewater.

Full particulars given and place of houses shown on application to the proprietor,

J. L. COCHRAN,

632 Chicago Opera-House Building,

Clark and Washington sts.

EDGEWATER EDGEWATER

TAKE THE

MINNESOTA & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

BETWEEN

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Des Moines.

We are manufacturing Fine Carriages right here in the city, and are well prepared to build them to order. We also repair Carriages.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS

Michigan Avenue.

AREND'S KUMYSS.

C. Y. Transfer Co.

OFFICIAL DISTRICT

SOUTH SIDE ASSESSMENTS.

A Total of Over Seven Millions, a Gain of Over Three Millions.

The Value of the Bank of All the State, State and National, Over $6,000,000—Statements of the Three National Banks Organized Since May, 1892, and the Market Value of Their Holdings—Corporation Assessments.

Clerk Von Lossow Is Trying Out Some Ideas and Intends to Settle Over in the County Clerk. The total assessment is [illegible]; personal property, $7,171,432. The counting table shows an increase since 1891:

	Real estate.	Personal property.
1892	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
1891	[illegible]	[illegible]
1890	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889	[illegible]	[illegible]
1888	[illegible]	[illegible]
1887	[illegible]	[illegible]
1886	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]

The assessment of the banks is as follows:

National banks.	Assessed value.	State banks.	Assessed value.
First National	$[illegible]	Merchants' Loan and Trust	$[illegible]
Merchants' National	[illegible]	Union Trust	[illegible]
Union National	[illegible]	Commercial Trust	[illegible]
Commercial National	[illegible]	Bankers' Trust	[illegible]
Bankers' National	[illegible]	Central Trust	[illegible]
Central National	[illegible]	Lincoln Trust	[illegible]
Lincoln National	[illegible]	Lincoln Trust and Savings	[illegible]
Corn Exchange National	[illegible]	Corn Exchange Bank	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]
Grand total	$[illegible]	Grand total	$[illegible]

According to a list of the stockholders of the three National banks organized since May, 1892, with the name of their shares. Their figures have been at the changes in the ownership of shares of the other National banks that is sufficient to give the names of stockholders:

Stockholders.	No. of shares.	Value.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOG DAY HEAT PUSHING UP THE SALES.

THE HIGHER THE MERCURY THE GREATER THE NEED OF THE

INDESTRUCTIBLE FUEL CARTRIDGE.

TOTAL SALES SINCE JUNE 3, 169,784.

Soaking the burning oil-soaked Excelsior or Coal Oil in any Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, or Open Grate WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. It is a Cylinder of Wrought Iron Wire and Cast Iron filled with non-combustible and indestructible absorbents. A gem of Oil is absorbed in these minutes. The Cartridge is gummy, hence cannot explode. It is not necessary to remove the Cartridge from the stove or grate, it will make a saver to heat a room or a cost of one cent. Every Cartridge guaranteed for five years. It replaces at one cent what would ordinarily always cost, requiring no building and having no odor. THE CARTRIDGE AND ITS CASE will be DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN BOUNDS OF $5.00.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY WITH SMALL CAPITAL.

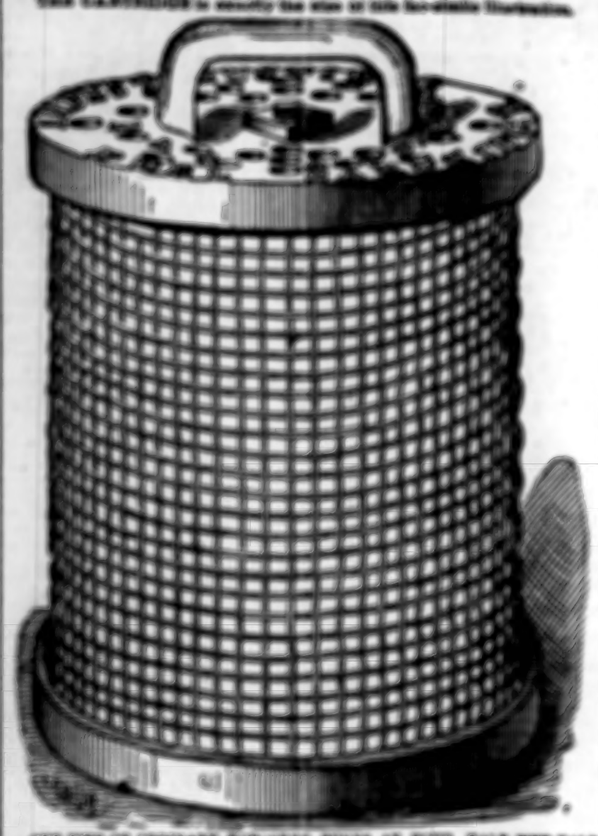
Responsible resident business man in each town will be given exclusive sale of the Fuel Cartridge.

Many representatives average from $30.00 to $50.00 per day.

All printing matter free, as well as handsomely-colored lithographic signs.

We ask no bonus. We sell no patent right. We give exclusive territory in proportion to the number of Cartridges bought.

THE CARTRIDGE is exactly the size of the Excelsior Illustration.



HOT WEATHER SELLS THEM.

A Housewife's Opinion.

MRS. S. MITCHELL, of NORWALK, CONN.—"By alternating my two cartridges every 40 minutes I cook everything, all varieties of vegetables, roast beef, bake bread, cakes, and pies. Rather doubting ones to me."

Insurance Underwriters Indorse It.

TROY, N. Y., July 29, 1892.

"The Troy Board of Underwriters at their meeting today passed a resolution indorsing the use of 'The Indestructible Fuel Cartridge' as much safer than oil stoves. GEORGE S. GEER."

From Brooklyn's Blind Preacher.

The Rev. Charles Parker says: "I have tried the cartridge and it is a grand success."

From a Public School Principal of Putnam County, New York.

At first I thought it did not fully justify your claims, but further experience shows me I gave it too much draft, thereby shortening the time of combustion and wasting the heat. It will do all and more than you advertise. Respectfully,

GRANVILLE BARNUM,
Cold Spring, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. THE COMPLETE OUTFIT PREPAID ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF $5.00.

COUPON INTRODUCTION COMPANY - - - - - - - 93 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

10 Cortlandt-st., New York. Branch in Chicago at my Clark-st., The Palmer House, and 117 North Clark-st.

EXTRAORDINARY

DEEP CUT IN PRICES

REGARDLESS TO

COST OR VALUE!

MANDEL BROTHERS

121 to 133 State-st.

SILK DEPT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

3 MEMORABLE BARGAINS!

New Goods for Present and Autumn Wear.

89 pieces 23-inch Lyons All-Silk PLAID SURAHS (in 25 different designs) at

89c yd.

Import cost $1.20.

89 pieces 23-inch BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE, full round cord, wear guaranteed, at

98c yd.

Import cost $1.35.

67 pieces 23-inch LYONS COLORED GROS GRAINS, in the newest shades for Fall, at

79c yd.

Import cost $1.40.

THE BALANCE OF ALL OUR

SUMMER SILKS

—AT ABOUT—

50c on the Dollar.

MANDEL BROTHERS

121 to 133 State-st.

All Must Go AT HALF PRICE.

The Remaining Stock OF

White Suits,

FOULARD AND INDIA

Silk Suits,

BLACK AND COLORED

Lace Suits,

In fact everything in our line of SUMMER SUITS must be sold. Too much stock. It must be reduced, and this we have determined to do at a big loss.

Astounding Big Reductions

Throughout Our Entire

SUIT AND WRAP

DEPARTMENT.

SIEGEL-COOPER & CO.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS AND TRADE AT SIEGEL-COOPER & CO.

"Always the Cheapest."

SHOE DEPT.

SLIPPER SALE.

During the past week we sold a great many Slippers, but we need still more room for our fall stock, now arriving, and therefore continue our

GRAND CLEARING SALE.

Read the following prices carefully:

65c for 6 different styles of Ladies' Velvet Slippers, with silver buckles, silk bows, short beaded, with silk bows, beaded square toes, and other styles.

65c for Beaded Bow Opera Slippers.

75c for Ladies' genuine Kids Lambskin Wigwam Slippers.

65c for Ladies' fine Kid Bronze Slippers, on common sense last; regular price $1.00.

$1.00 for Misses' Chenille Dark Slippers, pretty leather trimmed; regular price $1.25.

$1.00 for Misses' fine cut Alligator Slipper; worth $1.25.

SHOES.

65c for Child's Kid and Goat Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 2 to 5.

65c for Child's Goat Button Shoes, hand-sewed, with heel, sizes 5 to 7.

$1.00 for Misses' Goat and Grain Shoes, all solid and warranted, sizes 11 to 2.

$2.00 for Ladies' French Dongola Kid Shoes, hand-sewed, in all styles and widths; regular $3.00 Shoe.

$2.00 for Ladies' Genuine French Kid shoes, on common sense last; cozy, worth $3.00.

$2.00 for Ladies' French Leather Tipped Button Kid Shoes, all the cozy; worth $3.00.

$2.00 for Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, very dressy; worth $3.00.

Owing to our intention to cease to carry Genuine French Kid Shoes in Button and Polo, Lynches toe, for $2.50; regular $3.00 shoe.

$2.75 to $3.75 we will put your choice of our Kid Shoes, at styles and patterns the regular price to be from $3.00 to $5.00, and every pair warranted.

ADJOURNED SALE.

Ladies' Kid, Cloth Top, Button Shoes, hand-turned, with heel, sizes 2 to 7; worth $3.00.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

193 & 194 State-st.

CONTINUATION OF OUR

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SATINES.

10c quality reduced to 6c
12½c quality reduced to 8½c
15c quality reduced to 10c

Extra Fine French Sateens.

20c quality reduced to 15c
25c quality reduced to 18c
35c quality reduced to 25c

Fancy French Ginghams.

25c quality reduced to 18c

Boys' Shirt Waists.

Reduced from 50c, 65c, and 75c Title to 37c

Ladies' Underwear.

25c Ladies' Gossamer, Satinjuste and Summer Merino Vests, in long and short sleeves and low neck, including full regular made garments.

49c Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests in long and short sleeves, every garment full regular made.

LACES.

Black Spanish Guipure Flouncing, all inches wide, 65c per yard; reduced from $1.75.

Very fine Two-Tone Oriental Lace, 6 inches wide, 15½c yard; reduced from 25c.

Very fine Two-Tone Oriental Lace, 7 inches wide, 17c yard; reduced from 35c.

Black and Cream, All-Over Net for Waist Garnitures, 27 inches wide, 65c yard; reduced from $1.25.

Gents' Furnishings.

25c Gents' Fancy Striped and Unlaundried Shirts, fine grenadine bosoms and cuffs.

50c Gents' Summer Vests, knitted with pearl buttons, trimmed in neck.

75c Gents' Fine Wove Nightshirts, extra quality.

Ladies' Collars.

Fancy Embroidered 10c
Fine Linen Finish 10c
Fancy Lawn Ruffle 5c

POMEROY, SON & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

General Auctioneers,

Furniture and Household Goods

AT OUR STORES

Tuesday and Friday of Each Week.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Monday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock,

1336 MICHIGAN-AV.,

WE SELL THE

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

OF ABOVE 11-ROOM RESIDENCE.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Chairs, Divan and Window Draperies, Mirrors, Upright Desk, Sideboard, Bookcase, Extension Table, Sideboard, Bookcase, Extension Table, Sideboard, Bookcase, Extension Table

CRAHAN ON HIGH LICENSE.

THE SOCIALISTIC SHOUT.

SPECIAL SALE BEFORE STOCK-TAKING.

Pardridge's MAIN STORE.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

SUMMER SALE

UNDERWEAR

Commencing Monday, Aug. 1st, and continuing until all are sold, we will offer the Greatest Bargains ever known in the trade in ALL KINDS of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's Summer Underwear. We will quote a few prices merely to show how cheap we will offer these goods, as everything in the stock will go equally cheap:

LOT 1.

2,417 doz. Ladies' Real French and Egyptian Balbriggan, in vest, tight and long sleeves, elegantly trimmed and finished, reduced from 40c, 50c, and 60c to 25c.

LOT 2.

2,417 doz. Ladies' Gauze and Balbriggan, in half and long sleeves, silk finished, reduced from 37c, 40c, and 50c to 25c.

LOT 3.

2,712 doz. Ladies' French and Egyptian Balbriggan or Angora Shirts and Drawers, in short or ankle length, our 65c, 75c and 85c goods, and every one of them a gilt-edge bargain, reduced now to 49c.

P. S.—Don't neglect our great Wash Goods Sale that commences Monday.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE,

112, 114 & 116 State Street.

CITY OF PARIS

GREAT

Corset Sale!

PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

Our 50c Corset only 49c
Our 75c Corset for this week only 59c
Our $1 Corset only 79c
Our $1.50 Corset only 98c
Our $2.50 Corset only $1.50

We also carry the Queen's Belt, Adjustable, Dr. Warner's Health and Corsets, and the Dr. Scholberg's Health Preserving.

This wonderful Corset Stranger is the harbinger of a vice chain of stores which will be given away with every Dr. Scholberg's Corset sold.

Come and get a good Corset cheap.

CITY OF PARIS

100-104 State-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

FINDING A POLYPUS.

DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY

AND

DOCTOR

HENRY G. WILDMAN

LATE OF

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

Office: 369 MICHIGAN-AV., 220 STATE STREET. Chicago

Have all Chronic Cases for Treatment With Success.

SPECIALTIES—CATARRH, CHRONIC DISEASES.

Including Theoretical Laws Governing Therapeutics, Diagnosis of the Specific Laws Governing Disease, Physical Examination of the Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Nervous System, Blood, Skin, Urinary Organs, Rectum, Etc.

Catarrh Cured.

Consultation at office or by mail, free.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 m. Chicago hours only.

Parisian Suit Co.

August 1

We Commence Our Early Sale of

Seal Plush Sacques

At much lower prices than will prevail later on. We inaugurate these early sales on Plush Goods four years ago, and with constantly increasing success, as the direct saving in purchasing now is from $5.00 to $10.00 on a garment, according to the price. There being no risk to run. The styles in Plush Sacques are the same every year, perfectly staple, like a Seal-skin Coat.

Every garment, no matter what the price, is made from LISTER'S celebrated ALASKA SEAL PLUSH, every yard being LONDON DYED, and to prove that we have confidence in the goods we warrant every garment and WILL STEAM and KEEP IN REPAIR FREE OF CHARGE ALL GARMENTS FOR THE SPACE OF ONE YEAR.

"NOTHING COULD BE FAIRER."

PRICES:

We commence with a garment 40 inches long for $15.00, and from that to $17.50, $19.50, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00, $35.00, $40.00. Some fine imported makes at $50.00, $60.00, and $65.00.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Goods laid aside, if required, by payment of a deposit, with a guarantee that the price is lower than the same goods can be purchased for during the season.

Parisian Suit Co.

State and Monroe-sts.

Under Palmer House.

FOREMAN & CO.

109 State-st.

Between Washington and Madison.

GENTS'

LOW SHOES

We will place on sale tomorrow morning balance of our stock of Gentlemen's Hand-Sewed Low Oxford Ties and Button Shoes at

$4.00

PER PAIR.

Reduced from $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.

All sizes and widths. We can fit all shapes of feet.

United States Express Co.

This Company will occupy the MINNESOTA & NORTHWESTERN R. R. Aug. 1, affording shippers a new route to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winona, and all points on the line.

Dr. G. C. SOMERS,

Late of the Grand Pacific Hotel, has opened office at his residence, 13 Lexington-st., for treatment of Nervous and Chronic diseases. Electrical treatment a specialty. No consultation fee. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Sundays excepted.

ICE

THE CAUSES OF POVERTY.

LATEST SOCIAL FREAK.

FROM DIFFERENT CITIES.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

The activities of the real-estate market continue to be the source of pleasure to every one of the many citizens who are desirous to see a healthy and substantial growth in the value of property. The [illegible] week of [illegible] month, between Wright and Wilcox streets, which was sold last week to the Union Building Company of Boston, has changed hands again, and is now owned by the Chicago Land and Improvement Company, which has sold it to [illegible] of Boston, who intends to erect [illegible] on it. The price at which it was sold is said to be $1,200 per foot, and the aggregate amount of the transaction will be $1,000,000. The [illegible] of the property is now in the hands of [illegible] of Boston, and it is expected that [illegible] will be commenced [illegible] next spring. The [illegible] is considered a very desirable one, and the [illegible] will be [illegible] to the [illegible] of the city.

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL.

IN GENERAL.

ADVERTISERS FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Suburbs.

Evanston.

Oak Park.

Hyde Park.

Lake View.

Lake Notes.

Englewood.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted—Situations.

Wanted—Agents.

Financial.

Dressmaking.

Lost and Found.

Lost and Found—Clairvoyants.

Personals.

Business Opportunities.

Business Chances.

Boarding and Rooming.

Boarding and Rooming—Suburban.

Boarding and Rooming—Resorts.

Boarding and Rooming—Wanted.

Real Estate for Sale.

Real Estate for Sale—Suburban.

Real Estate for Sale—Wisconsin.

Real Estate for Sale—Miscellaneous.

Real Estate for Sale—Farms.

Real Estate for Sale—Lots.

Real Estate for Sale—Houses.

Real Estate for Sale—Flats.

Real Estate for Sale—Business Property.

Real Estate for Sale—Unimproved Property.

Real Estate for Sale—Miscellaneous.

Real Estate for Rent.

Real Estate for Rent—Suburban.

Real Estate for Rent—Wisconsin.

Real Estate for Rent—Miscellaneous.

Real Estate for Rent—Flats.

Real Estate for Rent—Houses.

Real Estate for Rent—Rooms.

Real Estate for Rent—Business Property.

Real Estate for Rent—Unfurnished Rooms.

Real Estate for Rent—Miscellaneous.

Real Estate for Rent—Offices.

Real Estate for Rent—Stores.

Real Estate for Rent—Warehouses.

Real Estate for Rent—Lofts.

Real Estate for Rent—Factories.

Real Estate for Rent—Garages.

Real Estate for Rent—Stables.

Real Estate for Rent—Vacant Lots.

Real Estate for Rent—Miscellaneous.

Auction Sales.

Auction Sales—Miscellaneous.

Auction Sales—Horses.

Auction Sales—Vehicles.

Auction Sales—Furniture.

Auction Sales—Real Estate.

Auction Sales—Miscellaneous.

Auction Sales—Stocks and Bonds.

Auction Sales—Boats.

Auction Sales—Automobiles.

Auction Sales—Poultry.

Auction Sales—Pianos.

Auction Sales—Musical Instruments.

Auction Sales—Typewriters.

Auction Sales—Cameras.

Auction Sales—Sporting Goods.

Auction Sales—Jewelry.

Auction Sales—Wearing Apparel.

Auction Sales—Miscellaneous.

Auction Sales—Miscellaneous.

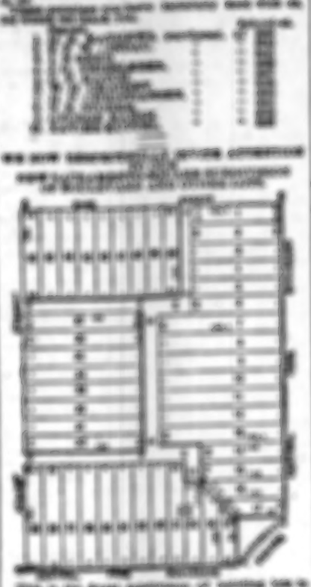
Auction Sales—Miscellaneous

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.



CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS AND LOCATION.

BUSINESS AND LOCATION.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CARPET CLEANING.

SEWING MACHINES.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FINANCIAL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

INSTRUCTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

DELLS OF THE

SAFE

HILLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

OPEN UP ANOTHER GRAND SUMMER RESORT ALONG PICTURESQUE RIVER.

How Wild the Rushing Waters Have Made Through the Sandstone—Fantastic Rocks Carved by the Rocks and the Shifting Sands Applied to Them—The Dells of the Dalles to the Rhine—Reflection of Some of the Gorgeous Rocks in the River.

KILBOURN CITY, Wis., July 21.—(Special Correspondence.)—Nearly seventy miles to the northward of the spot where Fort Winnebago stood, and where now are the depots of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad, there is a deep gorge in the valley of the Wisconsin river, which is known as the Dells. Even that time-worn phrase, "Switzerland of America," has been applied to it. Philadelphia and Chicago people have taken it up, and every year more and more visit the lovely Dells. Last year 10,000 persons visited them, and this year the number will be much greater. There, as now, a level mile or two more than a mile in width, with timber on the banks of the river, during the great rains, and the streams, swollen with melting snow, carrying down the rushing waters from Lakes Wisconsin and Du Bonnet, and the Baraboo hills to the east of Kilbourn.

It was less than 50 years after Marquette and Joliet crossed the portage, the middle one of the old ones which is between the Fox and the Wisconsin, to the bit ground which is between the north, after the manner of the Wisconsin. To the Fox it is a river to the west, overlooking both the shores of all the Winnebago hills to the north, and the Wisconsin hills to the south, and the Wisconsin hills to the west, overlooking both the shores of all the Winnebago hills to the north, and the Wisconsin hills to the west, after the manner of the Wisconsin. To the Fox it is a river

ORCHESTRAS IN AMERICA.

DEVELOPMENT OF A TASTE FOR THE HIGHER CLASS OF MUSIC.

Growth of the Use of Song and What Is Attributable to Music—Common Sense Efforts to Educate the People to Appreciate the Compositions of the Masters—Treatment of the Evening Entertainments—Selection of the Chief Musicians of the Country.

The Americans are a music-loving people and have an inborn musical taste, but it is very seldom that many people deny that he or she has musical talents. Side by side with an easily-acquired ear that tries to appreciate music was tried a test, the delight and ability of Simeon Ecuyer, when an orchestra was considered as a convenience to cover fans, disposed chair on the lawns of public resorts, and a "band" as a means by which a few Europeans could earn a meager existence by leaving a farm on the public streets. The old English term for a band was "waits," an idea not now generally appreciated, but that would explain the conduct of small crowds. Iron men and negro melodies were popular enough, but always evident applause is not enthusiasm, but a waste of a figure of any "scientific" music, as it was called, was received only with tokens of conversation, or with impatient shrugs, and was considered at the best, not because it was well performed, but because it was there.

Into the city from "City of the Fair" to "The Fifth Symphony," from Chopin's mazurkas to Thomas' orchestra, but the distance has been covered. Within the last decade music has become not only an attraction, but a necessity. It is no longer considered by the few, but is best enjoyed and appreciated by the many. The first creation of the present century of Haydn and Beethoven, of Wagner, Liszt and Berlioz, are not only familiar to the students, but to a full degree to the people. And in this progress of musical culture the orchestra has been a powerful factor. The first orchestras of the country were composed of Germans, who had received a conservatory education in their native land and who knew the value of the best compositions of artists in regard to musical effects. Unfortunately, the prejudice against Germans has not been entirely overcome, but the orchestras have done much to overcome it. Many men of the best musical culture and the greatest ability to lead a symphony and to produce the best effects have been Germans, and the public has learned to appreciate them. The first orchestra of importance in this country was that of the Philharmonic Society of New York City.

In Boston, the leading educational city, was born in 1810 and performed on the Germania in 1840 and produced the musical education of the people. The next in importance to this and that city, the Handel and Haydn Society, was founded in 1815.

Theodore Thomas, now residing in Chicago, was born in New York City in 1835, began his musical career at the age of 5 years, and at 10 years of age was considered a fair violinist. At 14 years of age he was a member of the orchestra of Niblo's Garden, and at 15 years of age was considered a leader.

In 1855 Mr. Thomas, accompanied by Bergen, Hermann, Carl Bergmann and Carl Anschutz, left New York City for Cincinnati, where he was engaged as leader of the Cincinnati Philharmonic Society, and remained there until 1869, when he came to Chicago.

Theodore Thomas' first concert in Chicago was given in 1869, and was attended by a large audience. Mr. Thomas has since been connected with this city.

Carl Anschutz was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1827. When still young he received a good education, and showed a fondness for music. He was sent to Berlin, where he received instruction in music, and at the age of 17 years was appointed to the Royal Opera-House of Hanover.

John Bernet, the organist of the second Presbyterian Church of New York City, is a native of that city. He received his musical education in Europe and graduated at the College of Music in Leipsic, where he studied under Moscheles and Hauptmann. He taught the violoncello in 1850.

L. Schlesinger, who came over here in Berlin in 1848 and entered the musical profession in 1850, was born in Berlin in 1824, and received his education in that city. He went to America in 1848 and lived with the Thomas orchestra ever since.

Michael Brand, who violoncello, was born in New York City in 1841, began his musical career in 1859, and played with Thomas' Band in 1870, but soon after left and remained with the organization.

A. Hilsberg, violoncello, was born in Russia, Germany, in 1841. When still young he showed great ability as a violinist, and at the age of 9 years was considered a prodigy. He went to Paris, where he received instruction in music, and at the age of 15 years was appointed to the Royal Opera-House of Hanover, where he remained for 10 years. He came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Theodore Thiell, who plays bass, was born in Switzerland, and is a pupil of Bottesini. He came to the United States and was connected with this organization.

Otto Dienel, who was born in Dresden in 1840, and was educated in that city, came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas. He was a member of the Imperial Opera-House orchestra for many years. He was one of the leading violinists of Dresden, and was also a member of the Royal Opera-House orchestra of that city.

Hermann Hilgen, who plays viola, was born in Germany in 1840, and was educated in that country. He came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Frederick Hand, who was born in Germany in 1841, and was educated in that country, came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Christian Schultz, who was born in Germany in 1841, and was educated in that country, came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Carl Bergmann, who was born in Germany in 1821, and was educated in that country, came to America in 1849, and was engaged by Thomas.

Joseph Vilim, who was born in Bohemia in 1840, and was educated in that country, came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Frederick Boscovitz, who was born in Bohemia in 1846, and was educated in that country, came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Frederick Bergner, who was born in Germany in 1841, and was educated in that country, came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Frederick Fritze, who was born in Germany in 1841, and was educated in that country, came to America in 1869, and was engaged by Thomas.

Frederick Hoffman

PERRIS MUST NOW RESIGN

CHAFFEE AND BOUTELLE LOOKING FOR A NEW WAR MINISTER.

Special Cable to the Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, July 31.—(Special Correspondence.) Gen. Ferron has determined to resign the War Ministry. This I have from one of the Cabinet. The opposition to him by Grévy, the Socialists, and the Boulangists, and the fact that he has not the confidence of the army, have determined him to resign. He has had himself nominated at every turn, and the efforts of all radicals and Legitimist agitators cannot shake him from his position. He will resign rather than be a constant cause of trouble to the Government. He has been in office only two months. He is the man who, with Freycinet, Lockroy, and Boulanger, was responsible for the order of active service. Boulanger, it will be remembered, was ordered to Clermont-Ferrand, and Lockroy to Bourges. Both have been in office ever since. Ferron has been the one with whom they have had to deal, and he has stood by them. Their only hope is that he will remain. He is to be succeeded by Gen. Boulanger's friend, Gen. Boutelle. Boutelle is a grenadier, and was promoted for his efficient services in the campaign of Algiers, which few men have attempted, and in the capturing of Abdel-Lorrezek, which has been regarded by every one of the Army officers as a brilliant piece of work. Gen. Ferron himself will never be forgotten. He has been a General Councilor of the Department of the Seine, and a member of the Council of the Legion of Honor. He will not cease to be so on his retirement from the War Office. He is a man who would make Alsace-Lorraine Prussian territory to-morrow. If he will not give up to do so the evil days have run out of office, as indeed when his virtues and ability are considered they have run out of the Ministry.

I remember it was thought soon after the Ferron-Freycinet Ministry came into power that Gen. Chaffee would succeed Gen. Ferron as Minister of War, and it was reported as one of Grévy and Lockroy and Boulanger's way. But the latter refused and he gave a Minister in charge. Gen. Lewal was also mentioned as the probable successor of Ferron, but Lewal was one of the great Gambetta Ministers and was not acceptable to Grévy. Gen. Boutelle was also mentioned for the place, but he was thought to be too much of a Republican. Gen. Chaffee, who has been in Paris for a month or two, and who has been supposed to be studying the French army system, is a Republican, and has been a great favorite with Gambetta and Grévy. He is also a friend of Boulanger, and has been supposed to be in the confidence of the Boulangists. He is a Democrat

NOT MUCH OF A SUCCESS.

The summer at resorts not altogether rosy.

Much Grumbling Heard About Extortion, Odious Bar Scrapes, Poor Fare, and Other Ills. The Coming Scramble. Dull Shelby Church and Sights. Abbreviation of the Season Towards the End. Personal Paragraphs. Why Don't Chicago Have a Good Local Newspaper?

That deliberate and well-directed attempt at humor called "Watering Little Strangers," that not a success or deliberate, and it is now likely that Mr. Fraser will carry out his original intention of going to a quiet place for a few weeks. The fact is, that the writing of the piece has no semblance of fun in it, and, as we are accustomed to expect from English playwrights, and it will no doubt be also conceded that the production was a mistake. The farce makes a good suggestion even to the summer-resorting mind from the worst of the follies lately exposed from the seats of the fashionable and which Mr. Wills has therein recently endeavored to demonstrate ridiculous under the name of "Chic." The fact of Mr. Fraser's production stands to reason, by the majority of the local farce writers is something, by the way, that is frankly and refreshingly devoid to anything the nature of beauty and charm.

The scientific investment with the trappings of the ball-room, the physician to the practice of the most exacting dance of an evening gathering, the host of infants who grow with the heighten of fads, the sort of child-like entertainment to coarse and commonplace minds—these are suggestions which it is not possible to resist in connection with Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' account of the summer, and upon reading which for the first time the reader will be inclined to wonder why some one has not thought of them before.

Summer under Mr. Fraser's system and genius is a very different affair. It is impossible to say how far Mr. Fraser's presentation of "Watering Little Strangers" is a correct picture of the average summer resort, but it is very